

OAHU'S COAST DEFENSES DID GOOD WORK THIS YEAR

"Service practice this year has been of real value to the Coast defenses of Oahu. Some of the batteries did very well and some not so well, but one and all learned lessons that will be of inestimable value in the event of war."

This is the statement of Col. W. C. Rafferty, coast defense commander, made from the weight of long experience. Colonel Rafferty is looking at broad, general results rather than at actual figures, and judging by these standards he is well pleased with the shooting of the guns and mortars that ring Oahu's lee shore.

A great deal of pioneer work was done by the batteries of the local defenses this year, and accuracy was in several cases sacrificed to experimental work of far more value to the battery itself and to the whole army for that matter than a fine percentage of hits would have been. Some interesting methods of determining windage for an entire field of fire at the commencement of action, instead of merely for the line of the actual target, were tried out with great success this year, and the Oahu coast defenses have undoubtedly added something to the general knowledge of mortar firing.

Some noticeable performances at service practice were made by the

rifles, which had their inning this year. At Fort De Russy the 6-inch battery, commanded by Captain C. W. Waller, 55th Company, made 17 hits out of 20 shots at night targets. This was probably the most spectacular firing done by any of the batteries, for the reason that the projectiles were all fitted with tracers, which functioned perfectly, the course of the shot being visible from the time it left the muzzle of the gun until it struck the target, while in many cases the ricochet was also plainly seen.

The 15-pounder battery at Fort Armstrong, manned by the 104th Company, Capt. H. J. Hatch, also did notable work, getting 36 hits by day and 20 by night out of 40 shots in each instance.

It took three days for the 75th Company, Capt. Clifford Jones, to complete practice with the 12-inch guns at Fort Kamehameha, owing to the fact that the projectiles kept demolishing the small pyramidal target used as an aiming point.

The 68th Company, Capt. George Taylor, also did good work with the quick-loading mortars at Kamehameha.

Altogether, there is apparently plenty of reason for satisfaction on the part of Colonel Rafferty and his officers for the showing made in battle practice last month.

ORGANIZATIONS AT VERA CRUZ ARE SO DEPLETED THAT FORTY MEN PER COMPANY IS AVERAGE

With Europe in throes of a great war the Mexican situation fades into insignificance, but in spite of the sudden switch of public interest, the fact remains that a handful of American soldiers are still holding Vera Cruz, and that the situation can't last indefinitely.

The following account of conditions in the Mexican port, written by one on the spot for The Outlook, gives a good idea of existing conditions:

In Vera Cruz, where the military forces of the United States and General Huerta are face to face, we know less of the actual relations of the two governments than is known in any other city of the two republics. Here, while watchfully waiting, our attention is confined by circumstances to the magnificent efficiency of the military organization, which includes the expeditionary force and to the entirely complacent attitude of the Mexican population toward the foreign army.

The army has proved itself so far not only magnificently efficient, but its attitude toward the Mexicans is almost absurdly friendly. The soldiers are playing with the children and joking in pigeon Spanish with the peons. I have just overheard a private say: "I suppose these greasers like the devil, but when one of them rubs his tummy and begs I shurely have to give him a nickel." The shops are all open. There is a band concert in the plaza every evening, the theaters are open, and the cafes crowded with Americans and Mexicans every evening.

But the opera-buff state of siege under which we live does not conceal the grave consequences which will follow a failure of the intermediaries' efforts or the grave difficulties which confront them. Including a brigade of marines, four regiments of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and two troops of cavalry, there are not more than 6000 American troops in Vera Cruz. Many of the infantry companies have been allowed to fall far below their peace strength, and now number only 40 men, or a third of the proper company strength on a war footing. Many of the rifles in the mountain artillery are too old. In Galveston and Texas City there are about 6000 more troops. So that, all told, there are 12,000 troops available, or less than half the number necessary to constitute a force sufficient to advance to the capture of Mexico City. Competent military authorities believe that an army of 25,000 or 30,000 men will be sufficient to force its way through to the capital, to capture the city, and temporarily to maintain the line of communication with the base at Vera Cruz. All authorities whom I had an opportunity to consult in Washington and those whom I have talked with here are agreed that, in the event of the opening of hostilities, the capture of the capital transcends in immediate importance any other strategic step. If an invasion of the north from the Texas frontier should prove necessary, that expedition would be delayed until an army could be assembled here. Authorities disagree as to the number of men necessary to supplement the force guarding the line of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City and required to occupy other southern cities. But not less than 30,000 and possibly as many as 60,000 volunteers will be required to augment the original forces.

Philippine experience proves conclusively that the staff officers of the volunteer regiments should be drawn from the regular army, and that the control of the regiments, including the commissioning, transfer, and promotion of officers, should be entirely in the hands of Federal authorities. The disorganization of Mexican society, the dissension among the elements out of which a reasonably strong and reasonably just government might be constituted, make the Mexican situation incredibly difficult. The long reign of Porfirio Diaz—he was a monarch rather than a president—accustomed the people to autocracy by an individual. The disorders

which followed his removal have engendered among the educated and well-to-do mutual jealousies and mutual suspicions to so great an extent that it is probably impossible to organize a governing oligarchy such as exists in Brazil without foreign support, either from the United States or from the A. B. C. Powers acting with the United States. The competence of Mexicans in governmental affairs may in some sense be measured by their incompetence in the organization of trade. The business of Mexico is carried on by foreigners. Banking capital is largely French or English. American companies dominate the mines and railways, although there is English mining and railway capital in the country. The retail trade is largely Spanish, and Spaniards supply a large share of the skilled-labor of the country. The readers of The Outlook already have learned from its columns that the majority of the population is Indian blood and illiterate.

None of the prominent figures—Zapata, Villa, Huerta, or Carranza—can secure the support of even a governing minority, and yet the final solution of the problem requires the selection of a strong man for President, whose choice will reconcile the now warring factions. The cause of the unrest in Mexico is, of course, primarily agrarian. The peasantry demand the distribution of land in small allotments to be taken from the estates of the great hacendados. Either the land must be confiscated or script must be issued for its purchase to an extent which will tax the credit of the bankrupt Mexican government as well as the ingenuity of financiers. The armies of Villa, Zapata, and Huerta must be paid, disarmed, and returned to their homes. Military chiefs must be given rewards, official or financial, which will be sufficiently satisfying to prevent future outbreaks. There will be large damages to be paid to foreign investors whose property has been destroyed. The Mexican government again must meet the problem which Diaz solved, of making content the hordes of bandit soldiery who have been enjoying loot and excitement. Finally, the railways, which are essential to the civilization and development of this country, must be rehabilitated. Only a government whose ultimate solvency is assured, either by its own strength or by its foreign support, can find the money necessary for this labor. Sitting here near the headquarters of the expeditionary force, we feel the importance of the American people's understanding the whole Mexican problem; we wonder if the government fully realizes how much immediate military preparedness will contribute to the solving of that problem if intervention falls.

2d Lieut. A. J. Lowrey has been ordered, before the officers' examining board to take the examination to first lieutenant.

COUPLE DIVORCED, THEN DECIDE TO MARRY AGAIN

SAN FRANCISCO—John Wilhelm Herbert Schnabel, a stationary engineer, late of Honolulu, yesterday married Mary Schnabel, his former wife.

Divorced several years ago, Mrs. Schnabel came to San Francisco last May and was aided by Mrs. Emily W. Giesy of the Travelers' Aid. Schnabel, with whom meanwhile a reconciliation had been effected, arrived here on the army transport Sherman.

The couple were reunited yesterday through the ministrations of Mrs. Giesy and her father, Rev. J. W. Webb of Modesto, who is visiting in the city. The Schnabels will make their home in Oakland.

Lieutenant Schlensohen, a Russian military aviator, was killed in a collision of aeroplanes at Gatchina.

Governor Cox of Ohio called a session of the legislature to be devoted to the reduction of the state tax levy.

A HORSE ON WOOF!

1 I'LL BREAK HIM CAPTAIN, I'VE NEVER BEEN DITCHED YET

WOOF, I WANT YOU TO BREAK HIM OUTLAW. BE GENTLE WITH HIM AND WHATEVER HE DOES PET HIM



THE CAPTAIN'S KID

ERASED BY THE EDITOR

HAR

Fort Shafter Notes

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence] FORT SHAFTER, Aug. 8.—New and important changes in the regulations governing the use of radio communication systems installed on the army transports have been promulgated in recent order from the office of the chief signal officer of the army and published in orders by General Carter's headquarters. Under these new rules the radio service on transports is no longer available for free use by the officers and men of the army except in certain specified situations. Heretofore messages of any character were transmitted to or from transports without payment of any charges, but in future a charge of 15 cents a word will be made with a minimum charge of 10 words, all words in both the address and signature to count. This rate will apply whether the message is filed with the local telephone company for transmission or is sent direct to the army land radio station. A tariff of 11 cents a word will apply on messages between transports and shore stations when transports are in the vicinity of San Francisco with the same restriction as to a minimum of ten words. On messages sent by the commissioned or enlisted personnel that pass through army land radio stations on urgent personal matters, such as death, illness or accident, free transmission of the same may be granted provided that the messages bear the approval of the ship's master, if at sea, or of the department commander, if sent from land. In this latter case a department staff officer may authorize the transmission in the department commander's name.

And on messages sent from military posts, the post commander may approve free transmission messages of the authorized nature. Similarly radiograms on semi-official business, such as requests for leave or concerning change of duty may enjoy free rate of transmission when bearing the approval of the proper authority.

The 2d battalion of the 2d Infantry under the command of Major M. J. Lenihan left the post yesterday sharp at 7:00 a. m. for Waimanalo and will be absent on the duty of terrain study and exploration until about the 25th. The command numbered 500 men as all of the recruits recently assigned accompanied their respective organizations. Captain William R. Gibson, adjutant of the 2d, also accompanied the command in the capacity of an

unofficial observer and will probably remain with the battalion throughout its tour. The principal object of Captain Gibson will, however, be to give himself a change from office work and take a well-deserved outing. The heavy baggage of the battalion was sent out on Thursday by extra wagons and the quartermaster's department in Honolulu has arranged to send rations for the later periods of supply by boat to Waimanalo landing. Lieut. L. O. Mathews is adjutant for the command and Lieut. W. C. Ross the quartermaster and commissary.

It has been practically decided that the Army and Navy football game will be played this year in Washington. Secretary of War Garrison recently notified members of the military committees of both branches of Congress that there is no objection to the enactment of legislation authorizing the use of Potomac Park for this purpose.

The bill now before these committees provides that the game shall be played at Potomac Park, and the chief of engineers be authorized to grant permission to the athletic associations of both academies to erect temporary stands. It specifically provides that the federal government be put to no expense, and that the athletic associations restore the grounds to their original condition after the game.

Until last year the games had been played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, except for one year at Princeton. Last year it was played in New York, and the latter city and Philadelphia made strong bids for the game for the coming season. The proposition to hold the game at Washington is not being received enthusiastically by all army and navy officers. Strange as it may seem, some of the officers stationed at Washington would prefer to go to New York or Philadelphia, as part of the pleasure of the trip is the opportunity that is afforded to visit these cities, especially New York, on account of its many theaters and other places of amusement. But the chief objection to holding the game at Washington will be the increased demand for free tickets from members of Congress and government officials generally. It is estimated that the committee in charge of the arrangements and the officers of the army and navy will be called upon for from three to four thousand com-

HOSPITAL CORPS OF N. G. H. DID SPLENDID WORK

To a person unacquainted with camp life in time of peace it might seem that in the five days outing recently taken by the N. G. H., the hospital corps would have an easy time—a soft snap, so to speak—but he would be mistaken.

One of the principal organizations of camp life, its resources are called upon almost incessantly for the treatment of all kinds of wounds and ailments, while upon its members falls the duty of seeing that everything is in a sanitary way about the camp and is in tip-top shape.

A visitor to the camp would have had no difficulty in finding his way to the corps headquarters when, mark! from the road, beyond the city of canvas, stood a larger tent distinguished from all others by the flag of the red cross. Here it was that the sore-footed and sick came for the relief which the ever-ready hospital corps attendants were only too willing to afford as far as could be done under camp conditions.

What with drills, sanitary inspection work, the care of the sick and lecturers, the camp period was a strenuous one.

Practical work was the primary consideration and a vast amount of experience was gained with the treating, dressing and bandaging of sores and wounds, the value of the work being greatly increased by the series of drills and lectures given by Capt. McDonald, M. C. U. S. A., whose assistance was particularly appreciated by all who had the good fortune to participate in them, and helped in a measure to offset the absence of Major Kilburn, N. G. H., whose absence was keenly regretted by the men.

The men of the corps messed with Company D and were unanimous in their decision that they could not have been better treated.

The cooks were kept busy as only a National Guard camp cook may, and their efforts to keep a good substantial lining on the inner lining of the stomachs entrusted to their care met with entire success and the hearty appreciation of their comrades.

Camp was struck on the 29th of July with everyone agreeing that it had been a week well spent even though some of the boys had red faces and sunburnt lips to carry home with them, these tries in no way hindering all hands in looking forward another year to the next summer encampment of the National Guard of Hawaii.

Subjoined is given a schedule of the duties observed on each day of the camp period showing how fully every minute of the day was taken up with duties, the carrying out of the schedule being efficiently done under the immediate direction of Sergeant Fisher.



1st Lieut. Wm. F. Armstrong, 1st Infantry, N. G. H., has been relieved from duty with Company B.

A general court martial has been appointed to meet at National Guard Headquarters at 7:30 p. m., Monday, August 10. The detail of the court is as follows:

Major J. H. Short, Capt. H. P. O'Sullivan, Captain Laurence Redington, Captain R. W. Benz, M. C., 1st Lieutenant M. S. Houghalling, 2nd Lieutenant A. J. Lowrey, Captain J. M. Camara is judge advocate.

Capt. James D. Dougherty has been relieved of detail in the quartermaster corps, and appointed aide to Governor Pinkham. Captain Dougherty reverted to the line of the infantry when relieved of his former detail, and now figures as infantry, unassigned, on special duty as aide to the Territory's chief executive. Hawaii differs from many states in that the governor has no appointive personal staff. His aide or aides must be detailed from the line or general staff corps of the national guard.

A number of changes in details and assignments have been announced in the National Guard of Hawaii during the week, and after a short breather from the strenuous work of preparing and carrying through the annual joint encampment, the militiamen are getting ready to settle down to the usual round of work and play. Gallery practice, in order that the men may qualify for outdoor work, will probably keep most of the companies busy for the next month, the regiment being far behind in target work this year.

The relief of Capt. J. D. Dougherty from the quartermaster corps of the guard leaves a vacancy which, however, may not be filled at once. On January 1st last the National Guard of Hawaii reorganized and consolidated its staff department into one supply department, conforming to regular army lines. However, with only a single regiment of infantry and a signal corps and only occasional paymaster business to handle the quartermaster corps is somewhat top-heavy with a major and two captains, and probably the vacancy will be left open until there is need to fill it.

plementary tickets. This demand will be difficult to refuse, especially as Congress is called upon to authorize the use of Potomac Park, now that the deal for the use of the baseball grounds has fallen through.

BELGIUM'S FIGHTING FORCE: WHAT GERMANY IS FACING

	Peace	Strength	Reserves	Unorg.
Belgium	42,000	180,000	400,000	
Holland	35,000	145,000	150,000	

BELGIUM.

Army and National Defense:

Belgium has an area of 11,372 square miles and a population of over 7,300,000, about 2,500,000 of whom speak French only; about 2,800,000 speak Flemish only; 23,000 speak German only, the remainder speaking combinations of French, Flemish and other languages.

The Belgian arms is destined in principle only for defense of the country and of the neutrality assured it by the treaty of London. The army consists in time of peace of 42,800 men. There is in addition to this, on the active list, 70,000 and about 63,000 reserves, making a force immediately available of about 180,000 troops. The defense of Belgium depends upon five fortified positions. The fortified position and camp of Antwerp represents the true base of the national defense. Its detached forts shelter the city from bombardment. So long as sea communication is open with England, Antwerp would be practically impregnable. Liege, with 12 forts and Namur with nine forts, are the fortified têtes de pont protecting the two most important passages of the Meuse. The forts are constructed in concrete, with armored cupolas. Termonde, on the Scheldt, and Diest on the Dender, are retained as nominally fortified positions, but neither could resist a regular bombardment for more than a few hours, as their casemates are not bomb proof.

Antwerp—Population, 326,300, in

1909. Situated on the broad and deep Scheldt, 55 miles from the sea, it is one of the greatest sea ports of Europe, serving as an outlet for the commerce of Germany, as well as Belgium. Antwerp is the principal arsenal of the kingdom of Belgium and has been made one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. The city and river are defended by a circle of advanced forts, and part of the environs can be placed under water. Antwerp is intended to serve as the rendezvous of the army should it be compelled in case of violation of the neutrality of the country to retreat before an enemy superior in force.

Liege—The population is 174,000. The extensive city rises on the high banks of the Meuse, which flows through the city and forms an island. Twelve detached forts, erected since 1886, and surrounding the city at a distance of 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 miles, class with Namur as a center of the fortifications of the Meuse. One of the chief branches of industry is the manufacture of weapons of all kinds which have enjoyed both a European and transatlantic reputation since the end of the 18th century. The pieces are made and mounted by workmen in their own houses. These mechanics number about 40,000. Among the chief industrial establishments are the Royal Gun Factory and the Cannon Factory.

Namur—Population, 31,900. From the natural advantages of its position, Namur has always been a point of strategic importance and it was fortified at an early date. It has again become an important link in the chain of fortifications along the Meuse and is surrounded by a circle of nine forts 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 miles distant.

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